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Unclassified

202-696-4409

#### OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

Grant or Contract N00014-91-J-1269

R&T Code 4134037

Technical Report No. 15

Synthesis and Characterization of a New Ternary Nitride: Ca<sub>3</sub>VN<sub>3</sub>

by

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to be Published

Journal of Solid State Chemistry

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April 2, 1992

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#### ABSTRACT

We have synthesized a new ternary nitride,  $Ca_3VN_3$ , from the binary nitrides at high temperature. The refined structure was solved in the  $P2_1/m$  space group with lattice constants a=6.717(2), b=5.064(2), c=6.720(3),  $\beta=78.88(3)$ , Z=2, and R=3.2,  $R_w=3.7$ . The structure is related to the recently reported  $A_3MN_3$  compounds (1) with sheets of  $[VN_3]^6$  trigonal planar units and calcium ions.  $Ca_3VN_3$  is insulating with  $V^{3+}$  in the low-spin state, S=0.

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### Introduction

Recently we have reported the synthesis and properties of alkaline earth-transition metal nitrides (1, 2, 3). A new structure type was observed in Ca<sub>3</sub>CrN<sub>3</sub> (1), which consists of sheets of trigonal planar [CrN<sub>3</sub>]<sup>6</sup> units separated by Ca ions. This was the first solid state example of a transition metal in a trigonal planar environment of nitrogen atoms. The low Cr site symmetry (C<sub>2v</sub>) and high covalency of the Cr-N bonding leads to a low spin Cr<sup>3+</sup> (S=1/2) state. Ca<sub>3</sub>CrN<sub>3</sub> is the only Cr<sup>3+</sup> compound known to be low spin. Since our report of Ca<sub>3</sub>CrN<sub>3</sub>, more alkaline earth transition metal nitride structures have been reported to contain this [MN<sub>3</sub>]<sup>6-</sup> unit; for example, Ba<sub>3</sub>(Sr<sub>3</sub>)FeN<sub>3</sub> (4), and Ca<sub>6</sub>Fe(Ga)N<sub>5</sub> (5). Although none of these structures are isotypic, they share a common structural feature: planes of [MN<sub>3</sub>]<sup>6-</sup> anions separated by alkaline earth cations. However, magnetic properties of these compounds were not reported.

We report the synthesis, structure and properties of a new compound,  $Ca_3VN_3$ , containing  $\{VN_3\}^6$  anions which are separated by  $Ca^{2+}$  ions.

## Experimental

starting Materials. Vanadium nitride was prepared by heating vanadium metal (2N5, -325 mesh) in flowing nitrogen (prepurified by passing through finely divided copper at 150°C and then activated alumina) at 1050°C for 15h. Granules of Ca (2N) were reacted at 1000°C for 2 days in flowing nitrogen (prepurified as above) to yield pure Ca<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>. The binary products were identified by X-ray

powder diffraction methods. Since both  $Ca_3N_2$  and  $Ca_3VN_3$  are airsensitive, all manipulations were carried out in an argon-filled glove box.

Synthesis of Ca<sub>3</sub>VN<sub>3</sub>. The title compound was prepared as small single crystals by heating Ca granules in a vanadium foil boat to 950°C in 12h under Ar, soaking at 950°C for 18.5h under a backpressure of N<sub>2</sub> which allowed slow diffusion of N<sub>2</sub> into the Arfilled reaction zone, followed by cooling at 22.5°/h to 500°C, and finally cooling to room temperature in 5h. In order to obtain single crystals of the product, it was imperative that the heat up be under Ar and that the reaction take place slowly by indiffusion of N<sub>2</sub>. Crystals were not obtained unless we strictly adhered to this heating schedule. The reaction yielded a distribution of brown needle crystals up to 0.5mm in length which were used in the structure determination. Microprobe analysis of the crystals indicated the presence of Ca and V at a Ca:V ratio of approximately 3.5:1.

The compound was then prepared as a polycrystalline phase by heating a pressed pellet of an intimate mixture of  $Ca_3N_2$  (0.391g, 2.64mmol) and VN (0.172g, 2.64mmol) in a sealed molybdenum tube at 1350°C for 30h. X-ray powder diffraction indicated a nearly pure  $Ca_3VN_3$  with a small amount of unidentified impurity phase. The intensity of the strongest impurity diffraction peak in our best material was 13% as intense as the strongest peak of the majority phase. Other preparative conditions always produced larger quantities of the impurity phase. This product was used for both

magnetic susceptibilty and electrical resistivity measurements.

Structure Determination. Unit cell symmetry and approximate lattice constants were obtained from axial photographs of a brown crystal mounted along the needle axis. A 0.25 x 0.045 x 0.018  $\text{mm}^3$ crystal sealed in a 0.3mm glass capillary under argon was used in the structure determination. Data were collected on Syntex P2, 4 circle diffractometer using MoKa radiation (0.71069Å) and a graphite monochromator. The unit cell dimensions were refined using 25 independent reflections in the  $2\theta$  range 15-25°. appreciable decay of approximately 25% was observed during data collection according to three check reflections measured every 50 reflections. This decay was monotonic in time and was likely due to the slow decomposition of Ca<sub>1</sub>VN<sub>1</sub> in the x-ray beam. The data were scaled appropriately to correct for crystal decomposition using XDISK (6). The choice of space groups was reduced to P2, and P2<sub>1</sub>/m by systematic absences, and the structure was solved in the P2<sub>1</sub>/m space group. Refinement in the non-centrosymmetric space group resulted in no significant change in the structure or R factors. An empirical absorption correction was applied (the psi scan) and after averaging symmetry related reflections, 468 unique reflections with  $F > 3\sigma(F)$  were used to solve the structure.

The structure determination and refinement were performed using Nicolet SHELXTL Plus (6) software running on a Microvax computer. The function minimized in the least squares refinement was  $\Sigma w(|F_o|-|F_c|)^2$  with  $w=\sigma^{-2}$ . Anisotropic refinement of all atoms (43 parameters) converged to R=3.2% and R<sub>o</sub>=3.7%. Table I

summarizes data collection parameters. Atomic positions are listed in Table II.

After the structure was solved, the powder patterns taken on a Scintag XDS2000 diffractometer could be indexed. The observed pattern minus the impurity peaks matched that calculated by Lazy Pulverix (7) on the basis of the single crystal data.

Electrical Properties. The resistance of a pellet of  $Ca_3VN_3$  was measured in a small press inside the glove box. The two pistons were electrically insulated from each other, allowing a two-point measurement of the resistance. The resistance determined on a pellet 4.5mm in diameter and approximately 3mm thick was larger than 30M $\Omega$  (the upper limit of our measurement apparatus) yielding a lower limit to the resistivity on the order of  $10^7\Omega cm$ .

Magnetic Susceptibilty. The magnetic susceptibility of the sample was measured by the Faraday technique as previously described (8). The susceptibility of a polycrystalline sample sealed in a thin walled high purity quartz tube was determined to be field independent at room temperature, indicating no ferromagnetic impurities were present. Figure 1 shows the results of a temperature dependent study between 4K and 300K at a magnetic field strength of 13.6KG.

## Results and Discussion

The structure of  $Ca_3VN_3$  (Figure 2) consists of trigonal planar  $[VN_3]^6$  anions separated by calcium ions. A view down the unique axis clearly shows the stacking arrangement of the eclipsed units. Neighboring  $[VN_3]^6$  anions are displaced by 1/2 in z and the

orientation of the triangle is reversed (Figure 3). Although the 3 V-N bond distances are within  $0.016\text{\AA}$  of each other, the bond angles reduce the symmetry of the anion to  $C_{2v}$ , similar to  $Ca_3CrN_3$ . A list of relevant bond distances and angles can be found in Table III.

The average V-N distance (1.83Å) is close to the Cr-N distance in Ca<sub>3</sub>CrN<sub>3</sub>, indicating multiple metal-nitrogen bonding. Each Ca atom is coordinated by 3 nitrogen atoms and 2 calcium atoms in the same plane, and by 2 nitrogen atoms above and below that plane at 2.54 ± 0.01Å. The three coordinated nitrogen atoms subtend an angle of 170°, creating a quite asymmetric environment about the central Ca. The in-plane Ca-N distances for each of the three inequivalent Ca's are: Ca(A) 2.443Å, 2.625Å, and 2.634Å; Ca(B) 2.447Å, 2.503Å, and 2.818Å; Ca(C) 2.445Å, 2.494Å, and 2.804Å. The shorter Ca-N distances are comparable to those observed in Ca<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub> (2.46Å), Ca<sub>3</sub>BiN (2.45Å) (3), and CaNiN (2.50Å) (2). The closest Ca-Ca distance between planar units (3.39Å) is slightly longer than in Ca<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub> (3.16Å) (2).

The V-V distances are much too long for any metal-metal interactions (shortest distance 5.06Å from V1 to V3 in Figure 3). As expected from the long V-V distances, Ca<sub>3</sub>VN<sub>3</sub> is insulating. The susceptibility can be fit with a simple Curie-Weiss expression

$$\chi_g = \chi_o + C_g/T + \theta$$

and we obtain  $\chi_0 = 1.24 \times 10^{-7} \text{emu/g}$ ,  $C_g = 9.04 \times 10^{-4} \text{emu/g}$ , and  $\theta = 5 \text{K}$  (with a mean square deviation of 2.1%). The small value of  $C_g$  indicates that the temperature dependence arises from a

paramagnetic impurity. If the V had a moment appropriate to  $V^{3+}$  (S=1), the value of  $C_g$  would be 4.70 x  $10^{-3}$ emu/g. We conclude that V in  $Ca_3VN_3$  and in the impurity phase present in the sample must be non-magnetic. Since an unknown impurity is present, a definitive value of  $\chi_o$  for  $Ca_3VN_3$  can not be determined from this measurement. The S=0 assignment for  $V^{3+}$  in  $Ca_3VN_3$  is consistent with the low site symmetry and the low spin configuration in  $Ca_3CrN_3$ .

## <u>Acknowledgements</u>

We would like to thank Greg VanDuyne and Jorge L. Rios of the Cornell Chemistry X-Ray Facility for help with the structure determination and Jing Li for help with microprobe data. Funding of this work from the Office of Naval Research is greatly appreciated.

# Supplementary Material

Tables of observed and calculated structure factors (3 pages); table of refined anisotropic thermal parameters (1 page) are available for  $Ca_3VN_3$ .

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Table I. Summary of Crystal and Diffraction Data for Ca3VN3

space group	P2 <sub>1</sub> /m
z	2
a, b, c (Å)	6.717(2), 5.064(2), 6.720(3)
eta (deg)	78.88(3)
V (ų)	224.3(2)
density, calc (g/cm³)	3.157
T (K) data collection	298
crystal dimensions (mm)	0.25 x 0.045 x 0.018
absorption coeff (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	5.334
$2\theta$ max (deg), scan type	55, w-2θ
octants collected	hkl; -h-kl; -hkl; h-kl
x-ray radiation	Mo k-α
monochromator	graphite
measured reflections	1109
observed reflections*	468
independent reflections	572
F (000)	208
number of parameters	43
largest diff peak $(e^{\cdot}/\mathring{A}^3)$	0.73
$R^{b}, R_{w}^{a}$ (%)	3.2, 3.7

<sup>\*</sup>F<sub>o</sub>>3s(F<sub>o</sub>)

 $<sup>{}^{</sup>b}R=S(|F_{o}|-|F_{c}|)/S(|F_{o}|)$ 

 $<sup>{}^{</sup>c}R_{w}=[S(w(|F_{o}|-|F_{c}|)^{2})/S(w|F_{o}|^{2})]^{1/2}, w=s(F_{o})^{-2}]$ 

Table II. Positional Parameters for Ca<sub>3</sub>VN<sub>3</sub>

Atom	Site	x	У	z
V	2 <b>e</b>	0.8028(2)	0.25	0.3028(2)
Ca(A)	2 <b>e</b>	0.3915(2)	0.25	0.8915(2)
Ca(B)	2 <b>e</b>	0.9021(2)	0.25	0.8297(2)
Ca(C)	2e	0.3298(2)	0.25	0.4022(2)
N(A)	2 <b>e</b>	0.6268(9)	0.25	0.1271(9)
N(B)	2e	0.3180(10)	0.75	0.4315(9)
N(C)	2 <b>e</b>	0.9317(10)	0.75	0.8159(9)

Table III. Important Distances (Å) and Angles (deg) in Ca,VN,

#### Bond Distances

# V(1) - V(2) 5.086(2)

$$V(1) - V(3) 5.064(2)$$

$$V(1) - Ca(2C) 3.232(2)$$

$$V(1) - Ca(2A) 3.237(2)$$

$$V(1) - N(1B)$$
 1.820(6)

$$V(1) - N(1A) 1.827(7)$$

$$V(1) - N(1C) 1.811(6)$$

$$Ca(2A) - N(1A) 2.539(1)$$

$$Ca(2A) - N(1A) 2.443(6)$$

$$Ca(1C) - N(1A) 2.445(6)$$

# Bond Angles

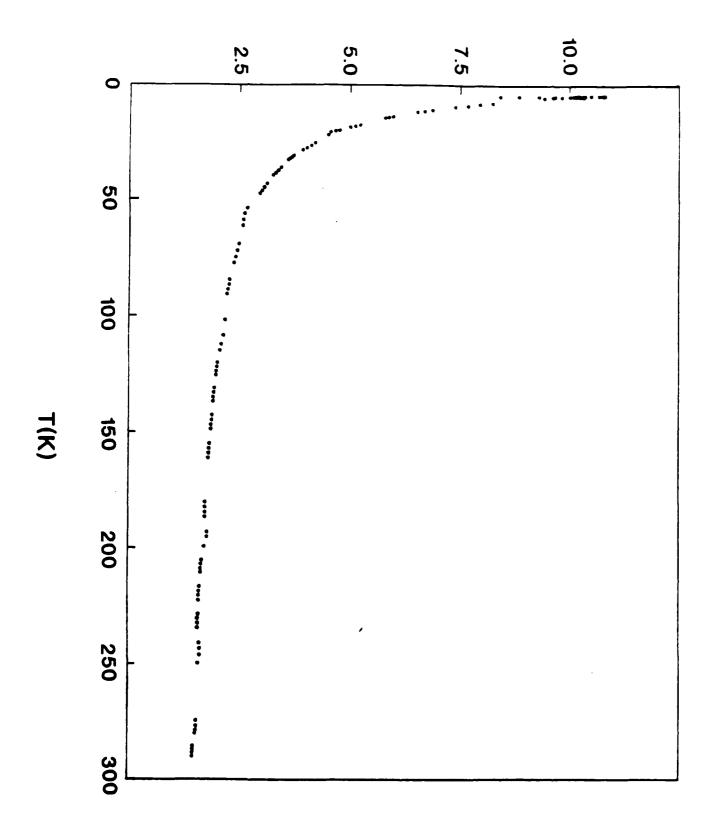
$$N(1C) - V(1) - N(1A)$$
 114.8(3)

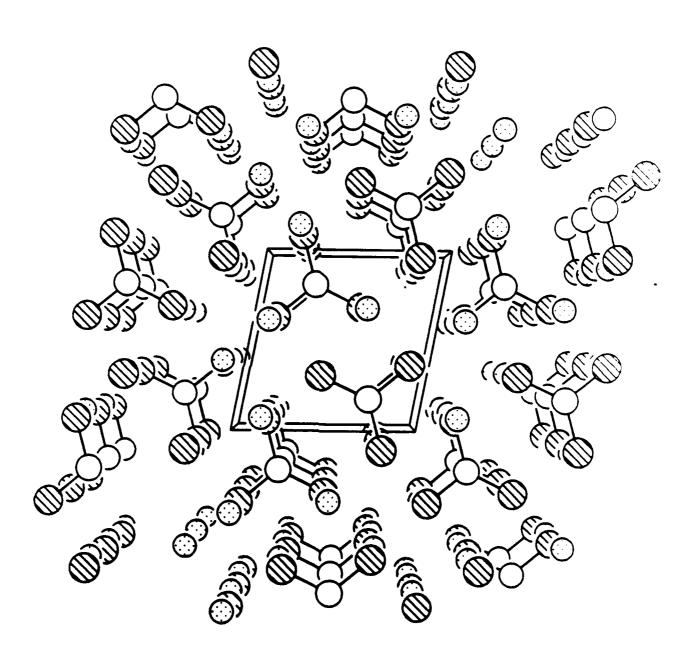
$$N(1C) - V(1) - N(1B)$$
 130.7(3)

$$N(1B) - V(1) - N(1B)$$
 114.8(3)

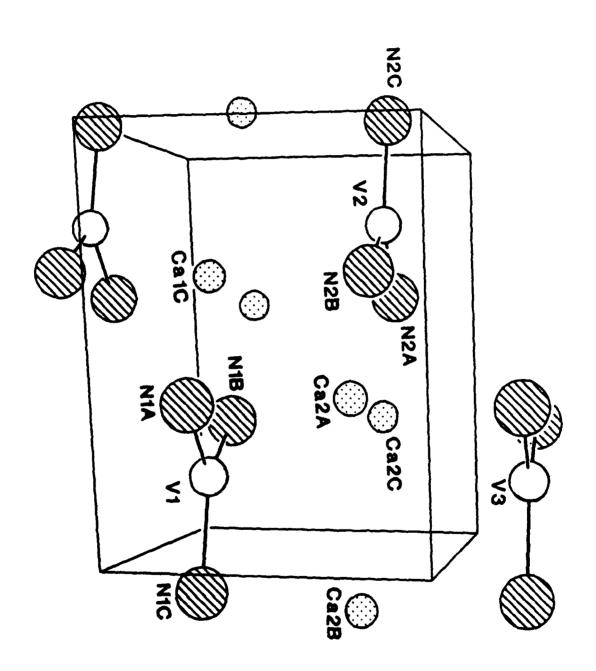
# Figure Captions

- Figure 1. Temperature dependence of the magnetic susceptibility of Ca<sub>3</sub>VN<sub>3</sub>.
- Figure 2. A view of  $\text{Ca}_3\text{VN}_3$  down the unique axis. The Ca atoms are dotted circles, the V atoms are open circles, and N atoms are completely hatched circles.
- Figure 3. A view perpendicular to the unique axis shows the stacking arrangement and the labels used to identify atoms in Table III. Some atoms in the unit cell are not included for clarity.





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# Supplementary Material

Page(s)	Contents
1-3	Structure Factor Tables
4	Anisotropic Thermal Parameters

h	k	1	10 <b>F</b> o	10Fc	10s	h	k	1	10 <b>F</b> o	10Fc	10s	h	k	1	10F0	10Fc	10.	h	k	1	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	1 1	0Fo	10Fc :	10s
1	0	0	37	-49	5	0	0	1	40	47	7	7	3	1	166	-172	10	1	1	2	450	-440	27	0	5	2	394	405	22
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7	0	0		-279	8	6	0	1	42	29	-42	-1	•	1	61	-52		7	1	2		-139	8	-2	6	2	402		23
8	0	0		-113	8	7	0	1	43	46	-43	0	4	1	25		-10	8	1	2	96	77	11	-1	6	2	194	195	11
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-7					-21				110			-6		1				4					10	-2	2	3	229	231	16
				-634				1			-17	-5		2		-15		5			242						141	-134	5
-6		1								-333			-	2		-396		6						ō					
			108			2		1				-4					-17	-4				-240		1				282	
			374			3						-3											-18	2				395	
			183			•	_	1			12						-15	-3										-149	
			588			5				241					324		25	-2					-22	3					
-1	0	1	75	-7	1 6	6	3	1	401	402	2 22	0	1	- 2	790	781	. 48	-1	5	2	163	163	9	4	2	J	TD¢	-160	TÜ

Observed and calculated structure factors for  $Ca_3^{VN}_3$ 

Page 3

h	k	1	10Fo	10Fc	10.	h	k	1	10 <b>F</b> o	10 <b>F</b> c	10s	h	k	1	10 <b>F</b> o	10 <b>F</b> c	10s	h	k	1	10 <b>F</b> o	10Fc	10s	h	k	1	10Fo	10Fc	10%
4	0	8	289	-286	6	0	1	8	184	-189	8	3	1	8	147	-149	7	0	2	8	122	124	8	2	2	8	220	-226	10
5	0	8	160	160	9	1	1	8	75	-65	14	4	1	8	129	138	12	1	2	8	365	362	14	3	,	ā	20	14	-21
-1	1	8	393	400	5	2	1	8	96	84	18							-	-	-	•••		• •	•	•	٠	23		2.

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